Hudison Square Theat e-Basel Kirks. Metempolitan Concert Hall-Conrect PE Hall, 193 Howers-Unimeran Military Hall, 193 Rowery-Manageran Novelty Theatre, Browklyn B. De-Versit, San Francisco Opera Hause-Hermann Standard Theatre-Halls Tayler, Laion Square Theatre-Halls of the Kilchen, W. Hack's Theatre-The World.

Windsor Theatre-One, a German. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending May 14, 1881, was:

122,516 Weekly... 117,883 Thursday. 118,492 Friday. 118,876 Saturday. Total for the week

With a Prestige.

If Judge Robertson is confirmed, as now seems altogether probable he will be, he will go into the office of Collector of the Port under very different circumstances from those under which he would have entered upon his official duties had he been promptly and quietly confirmed at the time of his nomination.

He now carries with him the prestige of a victory won after a long encounter with the most formidable Senator of the Republican party. To say that he will treat the CONK-LING division of the party with but faint consideration after he is once installed as Collector, is simply to express a belief in human nature, and in Judge Robertson as its exemplifier.

Henceforth Mr. CONKLING fights within the ranks of his own party with the great disadvantage of having been signally beaten by a relentless foe.

Still It Was a Mistake.

Some Republicans contend that Mr. GAR-FIELD'S policy in withdrawing the other New York nominations was right. They say it was right because it has won.

We do not think so. We still maintain that it was a grave mistake. It was not the withdrawal of those names that defeated Mr. CONKLING. It was the tremendous force that attaches as a political influence to the possession of four years' patronage of Chief Magistrate of the United States-all lying in the future.

Mr. GARFIELD could just as well have won in a more seemly and dignified way.

The decision of Judge PARKER, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the case of David L. PAYNE, declaring that none of the land in the Indian Territory is subject to white settlement, probably puts an end, for the present, at least, to a land-grabbing scheme which at one time threatened to cause a serious disturbance.

The raids of white settlers, last year, into the Indian Territory, organized and headed by Capt. PAYNE, were not, of course, based on outright defiance of statutes whose binding force was conceded. The law distinctly prohibits any entrance of white men into the Indian Territory, except for certain specified purposes, and under the authorization of specified passports. PAYNE and his crew of raiders did not question the validity of these restrictions; but they claimed that the particular lands which they entered upon had ceased to be a part of the exclusive Indian Territory.

In support of this claim they cited the cession to the United States Government of the lands in question by the tribes of Indians of Indian reservations ceded to the Government by their occupants for a full pecuniary consideration. In other words, this portion of the Indian Territory had become public land, subject to preëmption and the operation of the Homestead laws.

The true view, however, as Judge Pan-KER's decision shows, was that the United States had the right, under the Statutes, to purchase land from any particular Indian tribe, with the purpose of still holding it as Indian land, subject to the occupancy of other tribes who might be assigned to it. And this, in fact, was precisely what occurred with the lands in question. Other tribes have been assigned to the territory purchased from the Cherokees-among them, for example, the exiled Poncas. And here it may be suggested that the unusual spectacle of Mr. CARL SCHURZ being found, in this one instance, on the side of the Indians, instead of on the side of the landgrabbing whites, admits of an explanation; for a chief feature of his Indian administration was that of preventing the Poneas from going back to their Dakota homes, whence he had unjustly driven them. But if PAYNE's theory had been true, the validity of SCHUBZ's action in putting the Poncas and other bands on this part of the Indian question. Mr. Schunz took good care to have PAYNE and his followers arrested.

PAYNE's preposterous theory was that no matter how little use a tribe of the Indian Territory might have for the land secured to it, it could not sell a portion of its reservation to the Government without thereby opening to white settlement this part of a Territory set apart to the uses of the red men. Even had this view been less absurd in itself, it was obviously not the business of a gang of marauders to make themselves Judge and jury in the case, and to push aside, by actual invasion, the claims both of the Government and the Indians.

But now that a judicial decision has been reached, which even the raiders are forced moderation of the handful of troops who, a few months ago, finding themselves face to face with a body of armed and angry frontiersmen, succeeded, by a union of firmness, coolness, good temper, and tact, in keeping them from setting a single foot on the forbidden soil, while yet shedding not a drop of blood nor striking a single blow in the process. The officers in command of the troops, though warning the would-be colonists that they must not advance over the boundary line on peril of being treated as armed enemies, forbade all exasperating threats and taunts on the part of the sol-dlery, and advised the colonists to await that resort to the peaceful decision of the courts which was in fact accepted. PAYNE was at that time under boods to appear for trial at Fort Smith, having been arrested for a previous raid. The frontiersmen listened to the counsel given them by the military officers, who mingled freely with them, and seemed to understand their delusion in regard to the legal aspects of the case. A representative was sent to

a winter of waiting in idleness was anything but agreeable. At Christmas the camping parties took a furlough, pledging each other to come back as soon as they had hung up their stockings and eaten their Christmas turkeys. Of course, this proved the end of the whole performance. disgusted followers are content to find the scheme ending in the way it has, a decision of the United States courts settling the whole matter and showing that the supposed public lands, to which the premature title of Oklahoran had been given, do not exist. But if hereafter, despite this decision,

full penalty of the law. Dawes.

the raids are renewed, the guilty persons,

who have been hitherto dealt with so con-

siderately, must expect severity and the

Senator Dawes declares the navy yard at Charlestown to be a political sink of the worst sort. So it is, and so it has been for years, through two terms of Grantism and one term of the Fraudulent Administration, constantly growing worse and more costly.

That yard, like all others, has been used as a political machine to manufacture voters for the Republican party exclusively, as repeated investigations have shown. dreds of thousands of dollars were squan-

dered upon it to pay for votes. Dawes was in the House or in the Senate during all this time. He knew of this corruption under GRANT and under HAYES quite as well as he does to-day. But he never raised his voice to protest against the notorious abuses and the barefaced profligacy of that "political sink." He turned up the whites of his eyes, thanked Gop he was not like other men, and consoled himself with the knowledge that his party was to profit by the prostitution of the public service to the interest of the Massachusetts machine, of which he and HOAR are products.

Dawes was one of the Credit Mobilier jobbers, and, like the rest of them, he tried to swear himself out of that corruption, but was convicted by OAKES AMES'S diary, and by his own receipt in settlement of the accounts. He testified as follows:

"I was never the owner of any stock of that corporation vet I did agree to take ten shares of that stock, but the agreement was rescussed before the stock was transferred o me, and it neser was transferred. "Q —This was about the beginning of the session of

longress? A .- I am sure it could not have been later that the first week in December, 1867. I went right back and told Mr. Axes I could not take it."

The whitewashing committee reported: "In June, 1868, Mr. Axes received a dividend of 60 per cent. In money on this stock, and of it paid to Mr. Daws: \$40, and applied the balance of \$300 upon ac

OAKES AMES was examined, and produced his diary, with the following exhibit: "ORKET L. DAVIES.

By cash
By amount due on bond.
By amount due That was made, I suppose, previous to the June dividend

"Q.—D.d Mr. Daws: receive any money from you pai y check on the Sergeant-at-Arms? A.—I think he did. "Q -About what time? A -I think about the same time

In December, 1868, DAWES and AMES closed up their transactions, and the former gave this note to pay a difference due to the latter :

"Wasmington, December 9, 1868. "For value received, I promise to pay Cares Ares, or rder, \$203.00 on demand, with interest. "H. L. Dawre." This man swore deliberately he "was

never the owner of any" Credit Mobilier stock, and that a proposed purchase of ter shares was "rescinded" in December, 1867 Yet the record proves that he did own ten shares, that he received the money, bonds, and scrip dividends on them, and that he settled with AMES a year after the time he had sworn to having notified AMES that he could not take any stock!

Of all Christian statesmen, HENRY L Dawes is exactly the one who, from purity formerly owning and occupying them. of character and elevation of morals, ought Their argument was that this repurchase of | to stigmatize the Charlestown Navy Yard the lands by the Government put them into as "a political sink." He was eminently ratified the Manone pargain, and put him forward as the champion of GORHAM and RIDDLEBERGER.

Many Vacant Pulpits.

Only one hundred and forty-four young preachers have been sent forth from the Presbyterian divinity schools this season so we learn from a paper read before the alumni of the Union Theological Seminary of this city the other day. There are in the country fifteen theological seminaries belonging to the main branch of the Presby terian Church, besides three which the Cumberland Presbyterians support, and two controlled by the United Presbyterians. Yet this large number of institutions, in which ninety-one professors are engaged, graduate, on the average, classes of barely eight

or ten students each. This small number of recruits for the Presbyterian ministry, too, are furnished at a time when there are nearly a thousand | vacant pulpits in the denomination. It is true that two-thirds of these pastorless churches have a mere handful of members but there are enough in each to form the nucleus of a large flock, provided vigorous and self-denying shepherds can be found to them, and there is a wide sympathy with Territory would have been called into the doctrines taught by the Presbyterian theologians. The strongest churches that denomination contains sprang from such small beginnings.

Would there be seven times as many vacant pulpits in the Presbyterian denomnation as there are students in the graduating classes at its theological seminaries if the attachment to its faith was warm and vital, if it was really an aggressive Church which awakened the enthusiasm of its followers? Suppose those shepherdless flocks cannot afford to fully support pastors; are there not thousands of Presbyterian young men of talent and energy who are abundantly able to work for little pay or no pay, so long as they can serve the interests of religion? Would there be this great lack to respect, it is only just to commend the of spiritual direction if the students graduated at the theological seminaries were as full of zeal for the cause of CHRIST as young lawyers and young physicians are

for their professional advancement? What better field could there be for a newly fledged and earnest preacher than that afforded by one of these small churches? The rich and powerful churches can always get pasters. If they do not find the men they want at home they go abroad to Scotland or Ireland for them, and the large salaries they are ready to pay command the best pulpit eloquence in the denomination. But the poor and feeble flocks may really be more in need of shepherds They will wander from the fold unless they are carefully watched. Why, then, do we not see the Presbyterian young men hastening to their aid? If the work is difficult they ought to be the more stimulated to indertake it. If it involves personal sacriflees it should be the more inviting, for brave and zealous soldiers are eager to be selected for the most trying and most

hazardous duty.

no satisfaction. Meanwhile the prospect of | ministry young men must first get practical experience by doing work for which they receive little or no pay. When the students at the medical schools are graduated they compete for places in the hospitals, where they gladly give their services for the professional training they acquire in tending the sick. Young lawyers will work for a year It is not improbable that some of PATNE'S or two, and be content with only petty fees, so long as they learn the practice of the law. Yet raw youth, just out of a theological seminary, with no knowledge of the world and of human nature, unfit for teaching and incapable of directing others, expect to be tolerated in large churches, where they assume to instruct in spiritual matters men and women who have long wrestled with the actualities of life. It is hard enough that the feeble churches should have to put up with their callowness, but by teaching the poor and the weak they can better learn how to teach than if they stepped from school into pulpits where maturity of intellect and experience are requisite. A little rough usage will do them good. They are too much coddled in the seminaries, which are so short of students that they pamper those they do get.

But the graduates of theological schools have usually no notion of working on stony ground. They want fat places and fat salaries, and deem the poor churches more suitable for the superannuated preachers, whose energy is gone and whose zeal has cooled. If there are so many vacant pulpits in the Presbyterian denomination, it is not so much because ministers are lacking as because the churches are unable to pay their pastors large enough salaries. A very considerable proportion of the clergy are not engaged in pastoral work. They are professors, secretaries, agents, and what not, and many of them have retired from the business of preaching as a regular thing. Suppose all of them capable of work and whose labor is not really needed elsewhere were distributed among those pastorless churches; how many vacant pulpits would there be left? If the Presbyterians were fired with zeal in behalf of their faith would they ever lack for preachers to proclaim it?

The small number of students in the Presbyterian theological seminaries, and their indisposition to sacrifice themselves for the cause, seem to show that the denomination is growing cold and formal, that its faith needs revivifying, and its zeal to be kindled anew. The great number of vacant pulpits suggests also that it is losing its hold on the people, for if they felt the need of the teaching would they be content to get along without teachers?

Perhaps, however, the Presbyterians are spending their efforts on too small timber in their divinity schools. Unless these seminaries turn out the right sort of ministers.

the smaller the number of their graduates the better it is tor the denomination, for faith needs strong defenders in these days.

The Sons of the Regiment.

It has taken Gen. GARFIELD more than we months to complete the arrangement by which Mr. FRED DOUGLASS gives up one office and gets another. During this trafficking the courts of the District of Columbia have been practically closed, for Doug-Lass's commission as Marshal expired on the fourth of March, and his successor was not appointed.

Gen. GARFIELD long ago invited Capt. HENRY, an Ohio friend, to become United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. He has taken extraordinary pains to get DOUGLASS out of the way by giving him as good a place, or better. At last the illustrious Gen. George Sheridan of Louislana and elsewhere was elbowed out of the office of Recorder of Deeds at Washington, where there is good pay and no work, except for the deputy. Doronass was now satisfied; the race had been recognized. Garrield was happy; another Ohio veteran had been provided with a salary.

The officers of GARFIELD's regiment are in clover. Sheldon is Governor of New Mexico, and hopes to be Senator from New Mexico when it gets to be a State. SWAIM precisely the same legal condition as that fitted to be the organ of a caucus which is Judge Advocate-General. Myens is Chited States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohlo. Don PARDEE is United States Circuit Judge in Louisiana. Rock-WELL Is Commissioner of Public Buildings and chief of the kitchen cabinet. HENRY is

Columbia. There are more to come. The Sons of the glorious Regiment believe in the grandeur and greatness of Garffeld. They tell him that he is a hero, and that the country rejoices in his plack in the fight with CONKLING. They compare him to An-DREW JACKSON, and he rather likes the comparison. It braces up his herves.

The Czar's reactionary manifesto bodes ill for Russia and for himself. That a modern naion will sink back unresistingly into lower depths of despotism is incredible; and hence this proclamation and the accompanying resignation of the Liberal Ministry may turn out to be disastrous for Czarism, since the eyes of Lib erals will be opened to the hopelessness of dealing with autocrats who learn nothing even from the most terrible experiences. Instead of postponing the cause of constitutional freedom n Russia, by a compromise which might after all have given up very little, the new Czar has challenged the intelligence and conscience o the Russian nation.

The work of repairing the Rodgers, former y the Mary and Helen, reveals some peculiariies regarding this costly vessel. According to the San Francisco papers, the sheathing was found to be only from an inch to an inch and a half thick, and mostly pine at that. At the outset, therefore, this had to be stripped off, and will be replaced by planking of oak throughat more than twice as thick. It was also found that the masts were not wedged in the upper deck, and not one hanging knee was discoverable on the between deck. However, he reason for this latter want was the interference which the hanging knees would cause with the stowage of casks. Though the sum paid for the Mary and Helen was so liberal, the owners stripped her clean of boats and other appurtenances, and these will have to be supplied. Altogether, the chances are that the big appropriation of \$175,000 will be exhausted, and that Congress will be begged for a deficiency appropriation next winter on account of this

Is Chicago becoming a more virtuous city The Mayor of Chicago has no doubt of the fact. Less crime has been prevalent than heretofore," he told the Common Council in his inaugural message, "and the morals of the city were never in a better condition." Upon which assertion Cincinnati and St. Louis will, of ourse, make the ungracious comment that that sn't saying much for the present moral attain-

cents of the Chicagoans. Is Chicago's drinking water unwholesome? No, says the Mayor. To be sure, it had a queer taste for a while after the recent heavy rains and floods; didn't agree with very weak perons; and furnished to persons in robust phys ical health an excuse for guzzling inordinate quantities of minoral water, lager beer, and whiskey. Such exceptional times, the Mayor avs, may be expected to occur every few years, when for a week or so the water will not taste copie of Chicago will continue to enjoy the privilege of slaking their thirst with the coolest and purest water supplied to any large city on the face of the globe. Yet some Chicagoans Washington to plead their cause, but he got I in all other professions save that of the who have made the loadest complaints are now I like take

packing their trunks for Europe, although, as the Mayor remarks with fine earcasm, once across the ocean these grumblers cannot get in any city "a glass of water much purer than can be dipped up inside of our breakwater." These people, his Honor goes on to point out, will spend many thousands of dollars this summer for the privilege of drinking wine and mineral water in foreign lands. "Their steward's fees aboard ship," he computes by a process of mental arithmetic, "would have purchased pure

ing which the water of the city has been rolled." The number of deaths recorded last week in this city was just double the number of births, the former being 822, and the latter 411. Should this ratio keep on long, only the vast immigration could prevent the city from retrograding rapidly in population.

It would be strange were the year 1881 to pass without an insect pest, and the army worm gives signs of getting himself together to meet the emergency.

The experience of the National Guardsmen last Thursday, under a mideummer sun. has not been lost on Gen. Valuan, who proposes to allow the men of his brigade to leave their oversoats at home in the parade of next Thursday. One more step would leave the knapsacks also at home. It is hardly wise to manceuvre in heavy marching order during heat like that which has prevailed of late, where there is no real campaigning in prospect to call for such practice and training.

We have cricket conventions, base ball conventions, boating conventions, and next Saturday we are to have a lawn tennis convention. Whenever a game attains popularity enough to be played in several different cities or States, it demands either a congress or a convention. This modern fashion is singular, but does less harm than some other congresses and conventions.

An Ottawa newspaper makes this an nouncement in regard to an alleged relic:

"Mr. William Clarke, a Montreal commercial traveller, now in this city, has secured from a Rockaway
Beach exile a curiosity which was found by the men at
the beach while working there has season. It is what is
called a "deadeye," a sort of tacking block, which is
surposed to have belonged to citier the Shannon or the
Chesapeake, and, after lying in the bottom of the seawas washed up by the waves after the lapse of a little
more than a century. The bottle between the vassels
named occurred in 1775. The Ottlaw man who brought
home the 'deadeye' received est for it. Mr. Causar in

This is all very well, except that the battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon did not occur in 1775, but nearly forty years later; and that the battle did not occur off Rockaway Beach at all, but off Cape Ann. Massachusetts. Neither the Shannon nor the Chesapeake was sunk, and the chance of this discovered deadeye belonging to either is, on the whole, remote. The Ottawa man may not have received an extravagant price for his relic, but the Montreal drummer who bought it must not be disappointed if his curiosity is not nailed with overpowering enthu siasm by the Arbuthnot Museum in Peter Hall.

A PARALLEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is Gen. Garfield to be the last of the Republican line of Presidents? Has the party which elected him run its course?

These are questions which may be profitably considered by the younger generation of politicians who are meditating a public life. History is extremely apt to repeat Itself in the rise and fall of political parties in a free country.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago the Democratic party was in much the same situation as that in which the Republican party is now. It had held power through a long term of years. It had used the small army of those days for political purposes in Kansas. It was corrupted by the undisputed possession of the offices, and there was a flerce wrangle going on over the distribution of them, while the country was slowly and reluctantly making up its mind to turn the whole set of wranglers out. It was dividing into two main factions on an incidental phase of the slavery question, as the Republican party is dividing on the more important question of the third term and its incidents. Buchanan had his Douglas, as Garfield has his Conkling. The result was the fatal split of 1861. It a National Republican Convention were to be held this summer, could any other result be anticipated?

Gen. Garfield has begun with Conkling much as Buchanan began with Douglas. Buchanan dreaded the break with the powerful Senator. and employed every possible device to avoid it. He flattered and coaxed him, and protected his friends in office until long after the Senator's determination not to be conciliated was apparent to every observer. The latter was bound to rule or rule. The author of the Kansas-Nebraskabili wascertainly not squeam-United States Marshal for the District of island the slavery question; but finding himself unable to bend the administration wholly to his will, he sought occasion against it, and found his opportunity in Kaneas. If the President had wisely and boldly accepted the personal issue with Mr. Douglas before the Le compton controversy had supplied him with the much needed pretext of principle, he might have crushed him as a mere screhead, and until it was too late, and the indifference of Douglas, whereby local tickets were sacrificed from 1858 onward, became the open rebellion of 1860, and produced the election of Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Garfield may find in this history food for serious reflection. AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

CAMERON'S HOME TROUBLES.

Figures that Will Make "That Boy Bon" Open his Eyes.

HARRISHURG, May 15 .- A number of Philadelphia experts in election figures, as applied to the formation of legislative districts, have been here in consultation with the committee of the House and Sonate having charge of the reapportionment of Assembly districts of the State. With the assistance of Recorder David H. Lane, Chairman of the Republican City Com-mittee W. Elwood Rowan, and Gas Trustee William R. Leeds, an apportionment for Philadelphia has been agreed upon that Leeds and Lane are willing to "bet their bottom dollar" will return forty Cameron members out of the forty-six accredited to Philadelphia.

These gerrymanderers, in fixing up their ironclad districts for the "roostere," appear to have forgotten what Don Cameron distinctly re members, that an election was held in Philadelphia last February the result of which - when placed in cold type, as I now propose to do for the first time, side by side with the unjorities those experts have credited to the districts as they propose to form them-will perplex Leeds, Lane, and Rowan much more than the recent Gas Trust investigation did, and which will doubtless make "that boy Don" very mad.

The figures I present are taken from the official count. They show the majorities can for Garfield last November, and for the Republican reform candidate for Receiver of Taxes, John Hunter, over his Stalwart Republican opponent, in the districts as agreed upon by the Commitin the districts as agreed upon by the Committee on Apportionment. If the reform vote
should be as strong against the legislative
roosters at the next election as it was against
the delinquent tax grabbers last February (and
it will doubless be stronger), there will be only
two districts in Philadelphia that will give majorities for Cameron candidates—the Saventh
by 591 majority, and the Eighlichy 85 majority.
Shea a pointed intimation as those figures are
sent that Philadelphia is highly to shed 31 antiCameron Routbliam mainbers of the lower
House is calculated to open Don Cameron's Cameron Republican mamners of the House is calculated to open Don Cameron's

SERVANTS OF JAY GOULD.

Washington, May 15 .- The Judiclary Committee of the Senate is composed of nine members. Of this number, Senators Edmunds. Conkling, Logan, McMillan, Garland, David Davis, and Bayard were against Stanley Matthews, Messra, Ingalis and Lamar were esten-sibly in his favor. At one time Mr. Lamar was

anxious to have the nomination withdrawn, Mr. Ingalis obeyed the orders of the great corporations, both in committee and in the Sen-ate. He made as urgent a speech for Matthews water from Waukesha for the entire time duras Jay Gould himself could have made if he had been present in person, instead of sending his commands by telegraph to Senators.

Apart from sinister influences, not a single member of the Judiciary Committee desired the confirmation of Matthews. And yet he was carried through. As will appear in the sequel, he was confirmed by a trick quite in keeping with the extraordinary means employed to conquer opposition.

There has been no nomination in recent years which has engaged such persistent efforts and enlisted such unusual methods in its behalf as this one, both under the last and under the present Administration. When Matthews was first nominated by Hayes the committees were Democratic. The Judiciary Committee stood then, as it stands now, seven against and two for Matthews-the two for him being Mr. Me-

Donald and Mr. Lamar. Mr. McDonald took up Maithews's cause with the zeal of an attorney. He directed his appeals to the Democratic side. Promises without stint were made that Matthews, if put on the bench, would not disturb things in the South, and that he might be relied on for friendly judgments in other respects. Departing from all the propricties. Matthews frequently visited Washington to canvass for himself, as if to confirm the assurances given by his friends. He was here on the day of his confirmation. Judge Field of the Supreme Court, the most pronounced of the corporation Judges, openly and vigorously advocated Matthews, and was among the first to congratulate him.

The nomination was supported by both Senators from Onio. Mr. Sherman, the organizer beneficiary of the Great Fraud, who assisted Matthews at the Wormley conference, of course was zealous for his colaborer in that iniquity. Mr. Pendleton, who again poses as a candidate for President, also became a warm supporter of Matthews, and dined and wined all who would accept his hospitality to obtain votes. These social entertainments were made the occasions of personal appeal to Democratic Senators, with more or less effect. Mr. Beck was active in soliciting votes. Mr. Voorhees got committed by his former colleague, Mr. McDonaid, and made a zealous canvass for Matthews. Mr. Ransom of North Carolina, who confesses to many "personal obligations," was a most efficient whipper in for the nomination. The great railroad corporations and their af-filiated combinations had an agent on the spot. well known for his dealings with members of Congress. Having millions at stake in cases soon to be decided by the Supreme Court, they could not stand upon trifles when a new Judge, who had been their attorney in the Senate, was

Mr. Conklings quared with the Administ tion helped Matthews materially. The Senator had papers in his possession which, had they been used with the force he has exhibited on less important occasions, would have damaged the nomination seriously, if not irreparably, But Mr. Conkling was absorbed in his own con troversy and had no appetite for a second fight

to give them an additional vote on the bench.

The speech of Mr. Edmunds, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, sgainst Matthews, is admitted on all hands to have been calm, com-plete, and unanswerable. Seconded by Judge Davis, the case was overwhelming, if reason was to decide upon its merits. But there were more powerful inducements operating than reason or right.

A majority of the Democrats voted for Matthews. A majority of the Republicans voted against him. Mr. Anthony dodged, though pro fessedly adverse to the confirmation. Mr. Alli son was committed by his corporation affini-Mr. Platt voted for Matthews, hoping by siding with the Administration and against his colleague in this instance to make a point on the Robertson affair. Mr. Hoar spoke one way and voted the other. He admitted the power of Mr. Edmunds's presentation, but thought it best on the whole to go against his own convictions and stand by the Administration. To the credit of both the Maine Senators be it said, they voted in the negative with no uncertain sound. Farley of California honored himself by a negative vote.

As the test approached, a canvass showed that would be extremely close. Mr. Wi Senate on account of impaired health. He could not return in time to vote on the nomination. In this condition of things Mr. Ransom induced his colleague, Mr. Vance, to pair with Mr. Wil liams. That arrangement confirmed Matthews. with the dedge of Anthony in his favor.

BLAINE MAKING THE MISCHIEF.

Is he Deliberately Shaping Garfield's Course to Destruction ! WASHINGTON, May 14.- Conkling having

virtually given up the fight, Robertson will be confirmed by a vote that will not represent the strength of either side. It is well known that for some time Republican Senators sympathic ing with Conkling have one by one given him to understand that they regard his cause as hopeless. He has been informed in the most friendly way of their unwillingness to go with him to the desperate extreme. Could a majority against Robertson be discovered, they would help swell it; they will not however, join a forlorn hope in an assault on the Administration. It is equally true that Mr. Conkling ha received appeals from friends in New York not to push his desperate enterprise to the extent of an irreconcilable rupture of his party. All this time the Administration has been recruiting from the ranks of the Democrats, whereby only it is to be observed, it is able to succeed-a fact Mr. Conkling omits no occasion to make con-

Now that this thing is as good as over," said I to a politician capable as any I know, " whose work has all this been-I mean the Robertson business?' "Blaine's," was his prompt reply. "Left to

himself, Garffeld would have backed out of it iong ago. It has kept Blaine busy holding Garfield up to the scratch. In nothing has he manifested such moral weakness as in this. He has been systematically held to the work, and it took all of Blame's skill to do it. And, let me say, Blatue himself has been just a little worried about it. He perceives that even row a majority of the Republican Senators are against the Administration on this issue, and that nothing but the consequences of an open rupture have prevented one. It is no victory at all for either Garfield or Blaine. The contest has only been postponed, or rather transferred to an ther field. It is no funeral of Conkling's. In one sense it is a victory. He has strengthened dimself with his fellow Republican Senators. The Administration, on the other hand, has received good warning never to attempt a reputition of the folly, if it expects to be sus tained. Not one of them pretends to justify the course of the Administration in precipitating this quarrel. John Sherman, for instance, does not disguou the fact that he regards the Robert son nomination as an inconservable blunder, followed by others at every step; so that Conkling comes out of the contest. In one sense ever stronger than though he had defeated Robert on. Of the two, I think Conkling feels best that is, if Cardeld can appreciate things."

How long will these things continue at the White House?" I suggested to the same gen-

White Helias ?" I surgested to the same gentieman.

"Till Balne gets through using the Administration for rewards and punishments," was the reply. It may as well as not be undurstood that Balne set out, first of all, teklik off that lead the has made greater progress than he had reason to expect. In fact, Garfield kills very oasily. There is little self-treservation in him. In the hard realities of his high effice he is a child, especially when dealing with automal polities, which he is called on to do at every step. Balne's purposes rise from natural causes. It is appointed ambilion as an impelling motive.

will cause men like Blaine to de many things they would not otherwise do."

"Chandler's appointment—was that Blaine's, too?" I asked.

"Pure and simple, Blaine's," he said. "To me it looks as though he meant to precipitate a row and exploide Parfield's Cabinet. He may subseed, whichever way it goes with Chandler. To-day his rejection appears more than probable, which ought to lead to the demand for MacVeagh's resignation, of course. If he is confirmed, MacVeagh stands plediged to resign. If Blaine didn't mean to have a dead sure thing, then appearances are deceifful."

The friends of Chandler profess to believe that his chrocest involving or all he believe that his chrocest involving or all he believe of the Robertson situation. Procisely wherein I am not able to perceive. Great efforts are being made for his confirmation, and some strange combinations proposed. Procisely what is at the bottom of this freak by Blaine is not so clear. It is said Chandler himself is not very anxions. Either the New Hampshire Senatorship or something else good from the Administration is within his grass. It is sus.

what is at the bottom of this freak by Bisine is not so clear. It is said Chandler himself is not yery anxions. Either the New Hampshire Senatorship or something else good from the Administration is within his grasp. It is suspected that Blaine is prosecuting some job or other by placing Chandler in the Department of Justice; perhaps in the Cabinet ultimately. Blaine's crockedness," said an old associate in Congress, "is something curious to trace. It's natural to him; and few men have better capacity for covering their tracks. It is not a high order of ability. I grant, but he possesses to an unequalled extent the mastery over events to bring fish to his net—all but in reaching the White House."

"As to that." I said, "has he outlived it?"

"No; but the country has," was the reply. "While Blaine has had, and perhaps still has a great following, he never had a strong hold on the hearts of the people. No small part of the following was from interested motives. Blaine is not scrupious as a public man. He has culminated, but he may not known. Few men do. The Presidential craze sticks to the last. Protably Garfield will have a dreadful experience in this respect. It has come on him since the Chicago Convention, and few men in the land have so poor prospect as he has with all his advantages, The Presidential craze sticks to the last, Protably Garfield will have a dreadful experience in this respect. It has come on him since the Chicago Convention, and few men in the land have so poor prospect as he has with all his advantages, The fresidentis office affords advantages only as the man knows how to use them. Garfield's first act was in self-destruction, because, chiefly, he has not been truthful. Blaine has helped him on the road of virue, for you know Blaine don't have the perfect virue of entire truthfulness. I don't know what proportion of the lying done at the White House is fits; but there has been a wonderful amount of it. It is what everybody is talking about. Maybe they think it diplomacy. Blaine incorposation

With Garfield it's philosophy, perhaps. Nevertheless, it's downright lying, as whole car loads of witnessess can attest."

Thus far the Administration has made appointments very scaringly. Many of the best offices are still to be given out; that is, if changes are to be made, as probably they will be. In the departments there have been comparatively few removals. In regard to this there is something like a mystery, it has gained currency that at the end of the fiscal year, July I, extensive removals will be made; but probably there is not authority for this. Secretary Lincoln is perhaps more enterprising in this respect than either of the others. Lately Secretary Lincoln has shown a disposition to shake up the dry bones of the navy by changes in the interest of reform in the bureaus. Much talk, but no developments as yet. The breaking up of the arsenal here as a military post by secretary Lincoln has caused grief in Washington society. It was a parade ground for fashionable people in uniform—a pet of Mrs. Hayes in one sense and of Gen. Sherman in another. It is understood that Secretary Lincoln is determined that certain officers whose soldiering since they came from the Academy, years ago, has been in Washington society, shall go to their regiments. Secretary after Secretary has fallied of this, so strong is the social influence of the Army Ring. Secretary Lincoln goes forward in whatever he undertakes with such quiet will that those who have seen other Secretaring to scatter. The whole number remaining is considerably reduced by pairing off. The 20th of the month will probably see the session ended, unless some new campilestion should arise.

Should Crime be Made Profitable ? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is said

now that Delaware is shout to contract, or has con-tracted, for all of its convicts tago to New York State prisons. At this time Anthorn takes United States prise prisons. At this time Arbert takes United States prisoners from the South and all the convicts from Washington, who time acquire or establish a domicile in your State, and are only profitable while they are prisoners—exceedingly dangerous attendant ward. The attention of the writer was stiracted to an article in one of your city contemporaries headed. The fishing the Bars," Which seems to present a serious indictment against your State prison system, and especially as to that reature which controls labor so absolutely as to make an increase of cruinians a size matter of prifit airse to the State and contractors. Such a policy is at least of doubting propriety, and if the whole truth was made known it would probably be demonsted as skannent. There is mint to all patholsment. e been convicted of critic within her be from the District of Columbia and the ment, and at thees at what may be termed a ment, and at thees at what may be termed a man so as to compete by convict labor with free ther outsite.
Inquery at the Department of Instice in Washington inquery at the Department that the Addumprise in 10 your tate has contracted to take for the years at the United sate in prisoners so at there force or charge, and to meet at the interference of the prisoners can indeed by free interference or the than are demanded by free interference or the transference or

st labor outside.

hyec'ts submitted to your criticism because, in greent of the wither, your journal recognizes rights and honest labor, also in the interest alike myster who expraises around my lonest labor, hould not be put at a disadvantage by the state it with deep aling and cheaper opposition, harrow, May 12.

Jurner. Desirous to Visit his Colonel's Grave. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I at eran of the Seventy-first New York; served unde sburgh up to the tirus of his death in the Washing ry Yard, in 1861, and also served afterward under rtin, in 1862 — I would like to have the honor of

W. Taylor, Brooklyn - The Third Avenue Savings Bandwill probably lay a disidend this year. How hash to will be cannot be week-failed at present. The received as Samuel M. Hard, 35 fine street.

A Cannon to Shoot Ten Miles. From the Realong Engle.

The making of the patterns for the Lyman-The making of the patterns for the Lyman-less of acceptance modificators pure at the Sout to belly divide feating from Works, was besult this more size. The call will be twenty have been too grand have a been symbols in diameter. Along the bore four pre-cipe of the bestlet, method which a charge of ponder will be disterd, with the view of accelerating the spent of the half after it haves the chamber of the gun and during the pragment through the bore. Experts who have seed the dawing said have given the subsect of the man-man size of nearly orthogon a study have expressed the quinton that the gin will throw a half it distance of ten-to takes unless whereas over miles as a good range for the best continue. The charge of plawier will be 12-portal, and the weight of short for pounds. It is calcu-ted the six short from the gun will penetrate through two tested and wrought from

Peaches in Seorgia. From the Wisperson British.

Peaches! Why, they are a sight worth seeing

Activity in the Connecticut Clam Market. Propertie Axia History Publishmen.

Satan's Selliequy.

At a doorway stend the Devil, feeling that his head was As he watched a mulingfut revel, where the fun was

fast and free. Mad the masking and the assimultar through his cars Diere went a himming.
Or the summer days a coming, which his to seting time Who would fare so well as he "

Everything is lovely," said her, "seen the parents, said and steady,
Walle gladly making ready for their aliminal summer

Then the rame and core and wethers, and the lambane without telers.
Shall be swept away has feathers into sin's remorse They will all be lish for me.

Firste me a spendid roat is, when the annual from trea threatened meninguis, draws the shepherds resulthe sold.

And the sheep, destring freedom, ted them that they do

not need on.
In the summer ways is lead 'etc., so they in their scrips with gold. Not a lot like three or old. Some good to breezy haddands, some meas the cale-Officers runni the Thousand Islands, places flows to

Flow the sucking congregations suck their several quere ations, and discipations, while the Devil warting strains, Kentheratan them rubbs trants

Lwin never an afficial with the ways frame da-

dear, who early work for there, with my partner from

Then will tell my profits story, which the people like to Law with you never tear?"

-Russian soldiers are taught a trade, ant -A fasting girl in England has stopped

asting on being threatened with a lunatic asylus -A Minneapolis thief stole the pans dis-

played in front of a tin shop and sold them to the proper

-A hundred and one persons died of starration in the metropolitan district of London last just That is about twenty in a millon

=Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, having inducted Mr. Pelham Dale, a condemned ritualist, into a living, the Archdeacon of the district in which it is situate has resigned.

—George Brine, known as King of the Vagrants, who boasted that he had been in every jail and workhouse in England, died lately at a workhouse after ten years' residence. He had never been convicted of felony or larceny.

—A little boy fell through an open scuttle

into the room below, at Bellepinin, Wis. The lall would not have burt him much if he had not alighted in a tub of water; and the water would not have killed him if it had not been boiling hot. ad not been boiling hot.

—A number of families in Gratiot County,

Michigan, missed their boys, ranging in age from 8 to 12, and after a search of several days, found them in came. They had started for the Bocky Mountains to get rich to bunting, and incidentally to kill Indiana. -Mrs. Huntrick is a milliner at Ottawa, lit. Mr. Zwanzig said that ner bonnets were so grotesque in style as to be only suitable to wear at masquerades. She retallated with a horsewhip, and then he thrashed

her husband, at which point the news stops -The proprietor of a Philadelphia hotel has called down the wrath of actresses upon his head by discriminating against thom. He has issued an order that they shall receive no male guests in their rooms,

though that privilege is not denied to other women. .- Lord Beaconsfield did not place on the tatute books a single measure of relief to the laboring classes. The most useful act which he introduced wa that by which electoral disputes are tried by a Judge of the Supreme Court, instead of by a committee of the

-The British steamship Punjab recently, while on her way to Bussorah, was closely followed for about twenty-four hours by a large whale, said to have seen about eighty feet long. It was fired at with Shider sullets, but they did not seem to make much impression

upon the sea monster. -A negro lives on the plantation of G. M. lay, near Fayetteville, N. C., who has remained with his did master since the war. He has never asked for money, has never missed a day's work, has never left home, has never associated with his own race, and has never been known to do a dishonest or wrong act.

-Two Chattanooga policemen arrested a an for drunkenness, and when he attempted to ran away, fired at him five times, with fatal effect. The officers were surprised by the intimation, conveyed by a Coroner's jury's charge of murder in the first degree, that they had no right to kill an escaping prisoner. -A law was passed in California prohib-

ting women from working as waiters at night in concert alocus, but the Supreme Court has decided it unconstitotional, on the ground that the concert saloon business in that State is not illegal, and that immerality, not in conflict with positive law, is not sufficient cause for such -President Haraszthy of the California tate Board of Viticultural Commissioners reports that

500,000, the income from which amounted last year to \$3,500,000. He is of the opinion that within three years the vineyards will be yielding to their owners \$5,000,000 year, or ten per cent, on \$50,000,000 value -Girardin, who was one of the most ferquality high, and the full length portraits of the two ctresses formed pendants at one end of his noble draw. ing room. With the exception of a picture of Descartes over the fireplace, these were the only paintings in the

the present value of vineyards in the State is about \$35.

om. He made it a point to be present at every first ight, and was at that at the Gymnase on the Saturday -Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the Louisiana State Beard of Health, has completed the investiga-tion of the cases of leprosy discovered in the delta of the Mississippi last summer, and, while he finds the number I cases to have been less than reported, he urges the horough isolation of the victims, and the erection of leper hospitals by the State and city authorities, denounc-ing the practice of introducing such patients into the

crowded wards of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans -According to the new orders, the British egiments will in future adopt a national hadge as follows. English regiments, a rose; Scotch regiments, a thirdle; Irish regiments, a shamirock; and Weish regi-ments, a dragon. The title of each regiment will be borne on the shoulder strap. The facings and officers lace will be, for English and Welsh regiments, white facings, rose pattern of lace; Scotch regiments, yellow facings, thistle lace; Irish regiments, green facings, hamrock lace; royal regiments, blue facings, retaining

-Richburg and Brewer, Louisiana planters, agreed to settle their quarrel with a duct. Eines were to be the weapons, and the place a dismal part of the forest in Madison Parish, with two seconds as the only witnesses. Everything was conducted in carrial accord with the code up to the point when the principals took their positions. Then Brower, without waiting for an instant so dumfounded that the build which he sent

after the fugitive was too late to hit. -It is said that fifty miles to the south of Leterster, in North Bucks and Bedfordshire, England, the larmers are so badly off that the laborers, on whom their ployers' condition tells disastrously, cannot be trusted with a week's supply of broad on credit. It is also stated with respect to an estate on the northern edge of Sale covered with grass and weeds. Farms are also let La reduction of fifty per cent, under the ordinary rest. with the first year free. The results, in fact, everywhere, stributable to continuous wet masons, are alar ning.

-The last Onlo Legislature passed several bills authorizing counters and towns to provide money to aid local railroad projects. All these schemes wkilled by a constitutional provision which the list akers must have overlocked, that the Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, two, or torship by vote of its citizens or otherwise to become a spekhodor in any joint stock company, corporates or association whatever, or to raise money for, or learning relit to, or in ail of any such company, corporation, of association." The railroad projectors are united waters. -Certain returns in reference to sixteen

inglish counties show that farms are going a beiging. Sere are no tenants to take them. Good limit in the on district of Hautingdonshire, which forme seven years ago brought from thirty two to hards sollings per sere, is how let with dishoult at from the twenty-five shillings; clay land, which let at that hillings, may now be land at from seven to ten it am d been let for thirty years at thirty five sid high 22 e, has just been rolet for twenty shillings Boehm, who took the east of Lord Bea-

sometical viaco after death, is the queen's armin softer. But, however, who executed the subset of the Reron, a favor conferred by a superition has been all the most fashbounded sequipor in London. He was superitioned by photograpuse likenesses of the same Procovered in extablishing his manners ering the reduced accesse highly sales but be nesota. Neuropean, and Daketa, which are also also

resots. Neitrean, and Dakets, which the second server of the proper which, ladge is a large consistent of the properties precise in the second Apropos of the Royal Austrian mat-

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reserved, any non-first a content of the Law expectational off a years. A contrade former is extrational off a years. A contrade former is extrational off a years. suntistiest; and she resound for -Corporal punishment, as It is now in-

finited in American comments to occasion then need of a remedy for a sarge throat are had once or rood, men promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectional, a mentil moderns to keep to the bunds because of the great had more than a mentil you, we make use as the control of the bunds because of the great had the many times in an image and throat troubles—the